Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. IV.] FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1804. [No. 1042.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

RUM

In hhds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Chocolate, White and brown Soap and Mould and dipt Candles } in boxes,
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queen's Ware in crates,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

&c.——Also,

A Variety of DRY GOODS,

among which are

Cloths, Coatings, Kerseymeres,
Duffils, Plains, Kerseys, Negro Cottons,
Serges, Elasticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes, Russels, Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Callicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Osnaburgs and Tickenburgs,
Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
India Muslins and Table Cloths,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Coloured Threads, Hats, and sundry other articles.

Philip G. Marsteller.

July 20.

JAMES BACON,

AT HIS GROCERY STORE,

King near Washington street,

Has just received from Philadelphia, New York &c. an extensive selection of GROCERIES consisting of

TEAS (Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Peko, Padra, Pouchong and Com'n Souchong) *Of the latest Importation and particularly chosen.*

Green coffee of superior quality,
Loaf Lump and Muscovado Sugar,
W. India and Sugar House Molasses,

WINES (Choice old Madeira, Particular Teneriffe, Sherry, Bussels, Lisbon, Malaga and Port)

Claret in small cases,
Cognac and Barcelona Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirits,

RUM (Antigua, St. Croix, and St. Kitts)

Best Holland Gin,
White Wine and Cyder Vinegar,
Best Salad Oil,
Salt Petre, Allum, Madder, Coperas & Brimstone.
Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves and Cassia,
Cayenne and black Pepper,
Allspice, race and ground Ginger,
Fig Blue and Poland Starch,
Dixon's Mustard,
Leiper's and Hamilton's Snuff,
Best Chewing Tobacco,
Spanish Segars,
Pearl Barley and Rice,
Shot assorted,
F and F F Gunpowder,
Single and double Battle do. in papers and canisters,
Gun and Pistols Flints,
White and brown Soap,
Mould and dipt Candles, &c. &c.

As he has in a great measure laid himself out for the supplying of private families, and in consequence thereof taken every pains possible in the selection of his goods, he flatters himself from their superior quality, and the low prices at which he will dispose of them, to be able to give satisfaction to those who will please to favor him with their custom.

June 11. d

THE SUBSCRIBER

Intending to leave this place early next fall, offers for sale, on the most reasonable terms, his STOCK on HAND, consisting of a handsome selection of

DRY GOODS

adapted to the present season. ——All persons having claims against him are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to him will be pleased to make payment.

John Horsburgh.

June 12. d

ROBERT B. JAMESSON,

Offers for Sale,

30,000 lbs. GREEN COFFEE,
18,000 do. Cocoa,
20 hhds. Muscovado Sugar,
20 bags of Cotton,
20 punch's fine flavor'd St. Croix Rum,
20 hhds. Molasses,
10 pipes Holland Gin,
30 qr. chests of fresh Teas assorted,

WINES (10 pipes London P. Madeira, 8 do. old Port, 4 do. P. Tenneriffe, 15 qr. casks Sherry, and 4 pipes Brussels)

3 hhds. green Copperas,
4 hhds. Roll Brimstone,
2 hhds. Madder,
2 hhds. Allum, and
120 boxes Spanish Segars of different qualities, with most other articles in the Grocery Line.

May 29. d

OLD FRUIT STORE.

The Advertiser has for Sale, at his Store on Prince street, a variety of

Fruit—Nuts—Groceries, &c.

VIZ.

Fresh LEMONS—imported in the brig Neptune direct from Lisbon; Limes, Oranges, Figs, Raisins, preserved Prunes, &c. &c.

Soft shell'd Almonds, English Walnuts, &c.

Holland Gin of a superior quality, Cogniac Brandy, W. I. and country Rum, Madeira and Teneriffe Wine, loaf, lump and brown Sugar, Molasses, best Green Coffee, Teas of different qualities, &c.

Smithfield Bacon Hams,

Venison, Shad and Herrings, (intended for family use, and put up with particular attention,) Codfish, Mackerel, &c. &c.

Thomas Simms.

July 9. d

FRUIT, GROCERIES, &c.

FOR SALE,

At the subscriber's Store on Union Street,

Forty boxes

LISBON LEMONS,

equal to any ever at this market—West India and New England Rum by the hhd. or barrel; French Brandy in pipes; Sugar in bls. nice Spanish Segars by the box; Salad Oil by the box or bottle; good English Cheese; Olives, soft shell'd Almonds by the bale; English Walnuts, Raisins by the box, Prunes, Figs, fresh Limes,

Nice Smithfield Bacon Hams,

of a small size, &c.

Abel Wilkis.

July 5. d

FRESH FRUIT

Of a superior quality.

JOHN A. BURFORD,

(Late Joseph Dyson's store, Prince street,)

Has this day received, per the brig Neptune, from Lisbon,

LEMONS by the box or smaller quantity,
800 lbs. soft shell'd Almonds,
500 lbs. English Walnuts,
10 boxes of preserved Prunes,
And some Sweat Meats,

All which are in excellent order, and the best ever brought to this port.

☞ Just received, per the brig Johannah, from Newburyport, a few tierces first quality SEED POTATOES.

July 5. d

PROPOSALS,

For Printing by subscription a comprehensive description of

The Harbour of St. John's,

IN

The Island of Newfoundland.

With the occupation and amusements of the inhabitants; the government and trade of that important British island; concluding with sundry observations in relation to

The Court of Vice Admiralty

Established there—well worthy the attention of those merchants who are shippers to foreign markets.

By a person who resided there three months of the last Winter.

TERMS—— The work shall be printed on fine paper, and on delivery, subscribers to pay Four Shillings.

☞ Subscriptions received at this Office.

July 12. d

WANTED,

At the Navy Yard, Washington,

A quantity of the following articles, VIZ.

5 inch Oak Plank,
4½ inch do.
3 inch do.
2 inch do.
3 inch yellow pine Plank,
2½ inch do.
2 inch do.

} Lengths from thirty feet upwards.

Locust Trinnails, of 18 and 24 inches long.
Locust Timber, in the log.
Cedar do. do.
Beams of Yellow Pine and Oak Knees of various sizes.

Proposals for supplying the whole or any part of the materials, specifying the particulars and the lowest price, will be received by the subscriber until the first day of August next.

THOS. TINGEY.

Navy Yard, Washington,
July 10, 1804.

N. B. All further information which may be required can be obtained on application being made at the Constructor's Office. d1stA

The Subscribers

HAVE lost or mislaid two NOTES, negotiable at the Bank of Alexandria, dated the 11th of June 1804, at sixty days date, payable to Messrs. Lawrason and Smoot, one for three hundred dollars, and one for four hundred dollars.—These notes were intended to be delivered to Messrs. Lawrason and Smoot, but it appears they have not received them, we have therefore delivered them notes for the like sum and of same date. This is to forewarn any person from attempting to pass or receive said notes, as they are a nullity and will not be paid, and their not being endorsed by Messrs. Lawrason and Smoot, renders them of no value to the holder, they being returned, will oblige

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

July 16. d

JUST ARRIVED,

From Nassau, New Providence, and for Sale on board the sch'r Patsy, Henry Mood, master, at Lawrason and Smoot's wharf, a small cargo of

Fresh Pine Apples.

☞ Only thirteen days taken from the trees.

July 12. d

NOTICE.

A Petition will be presented to the next Legislature of Virginia, praying the establishment of a *Branch of the Bank of Virginia*, and an increase of the capital of the said Bank, contiguous to the Town of Alexandria.

Fairfax, July 12.

ANDREW.

A reward of *Thirty Dollars* is offered to any person for apprehending and securing the said fellow in any jail out of the state, so that I get him again—*Twenty Dollars* if secured in like manner within the district of Columbia, or at the distance of 40 miles from home, and *Ten Dollars*, with reasonable charges if brought home, or secured in the jail of Fairfax or Loudoun. Andrew absconded on the night of the 7th instant; he is a *bright Mulatto*, about 27 years of age, rather low of stature, squat and thick made, broad shoulders, and short dark hair; has one or more scars on his back from a scald when young; wore when he went away, a ticklenburg shirt, a pair of nankeen overalls, striped silk jacket, a hat and pair of old shoes and of late wore suspenders; he is fond of liquor and much addicted to gaming forward and assuming, very artful, and will attempt to pass for a free white man. He is a good cook and washer, understands business about a house as a waiter, and will probably offer himself as such; he is also a good mower, and is capable of other plantation work. He has a free mother in Georgetown, and I suspect he may for a time endeavour to secrete himself there or about the neighbourhood. A Mulatto man by the name of Ned belonging to Mr. Thos. Brooke, of Loudoun county, was missing the next day, and it is supposed they are gone off together. ☞ All masters of vessels and others are forewarned from harbouring or carrying off the above slave.

William S. Belt,

On the Church Road, Loudoun County.

July 11. 1aw3w

To be Rented,

THE HOUSE formerly occupied by the subscriber on Water street, having every convenience for a genteel family, with a large productive garden; the situation healthy and the house remarkably cool in the summer season. For particulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

June 23. d

For BOSTON,

The Sloop POLLY,

S. Dunham, Master:

800 bls. FREIGHT will be taken on moderate terms, if immediate application is made to the captain on board at Merchant's Wharf, or to

Henry K. May and Co.

Who have for sale—Prime and Cargo Beef, prime Pork, Cogniac and Bourdeaux Brandy, Holland Gin, Hyson and Young Hyson Teas, Jamaica Rum, heavy black Pepper, Pimento, and London Market Madeira Wine,

July 3. d2w

For Freight or Charter,

The Sloop Columbia,

burden about 500 bls.

Thos. R. Gardner, Master:

Apply to J. G. LADD.

Who has for Sale, received per said Sloop,

Fifteen puncheons

High flavoured Jamaica Spirits.

July 16 d

For Freight or Charter,

To Europe or the W. Indies,

The fine, fast sailing

Brig JOANNA,

John Rutherford, Master:

burthen 1100 barrels. Enquire of

Nathaniel Wattles and Co.

June 25. d

THE SUBSCRIBER,

With a view of closing his out standing concerns, and that he may have it in his power to remove from Alexandria, in case his interest may require it, will offer for sale the following

Very valuable Property,

VIZ.

On Wednesday the 8th day of August next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, THE LOTS belonging to him lying between Fairfax street and the river Potomac, and between Queen and Cameron streets, being fifteen in number and containing about 400 feet front; and also his WHARF—a plat of the whole will be exhibited at the sale or may be seen any time before. A more particular description is deemed unnecessary, as it is supposed that those desirous of purchasing will view them, and for this purpose any time before the sale, by calling on the subscriber, he will shew them. When the growing state of Alexandria is considered, and the immense expence incurred in improving wharf property, it is presumed it will be desirable for merchants intending to reside here to possess it.

Also, on the same day, when the sale of the above lots is over, at the Coffee House, the DWELLING HOUSE in which he resides, on the south side of King street, next door below Col. Gilpin's, which is large, commodious and well finished, with the front fitted for a store and with as good a cellar as any in the town for business.

Also, on Thursday the 9th of August next, on the premises, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, upwards of

100 Building Lots,

the property of Wm. Wilson and the subscriber, lying in the vicinity of the Powder House, and also in the inclosure to the westward thereof between Mr. Conway's ground and Purkis's Garden. These lots being sufficiently remote for safety in case of a return of the Yellow Fever, will be eligible situations for those who have not the convenience of retreating to the country should that unfortunate event recur.

The terms and credits, which will be liberal, will be made known at the different places of sale.

Also, at private sale, if a fair price is offered, eight acres fronting on King street, now leased to Thos. Purkis, which is in a high Rate of improvement as a Garden.

John Potts.

July 17. 13t 2aw ds

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale by ROBERT and JOHN GRAY, King street,

REPORTS

Of Cases argued and adjudged in the Supreme Court of the United States, in August and December Terms, 1801, and February Term, 1803.

By William Cranch,

Assistant Judge of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia.

July 14. d

A Tan Yard for Sale,

In a good situation in the country to purchase Hides or dispose of leather.

Enquire of the Printer.

July 16. d

Public Sale.

On the 25th instant, will be sold on the premises, that valuable

STORE and LOT of GROUND

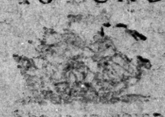
on King, between Fairfax and Royal streets, at present occupied by Mr. William Oxley. The stand of the above property is equal to any in town. Terms will be made known at the place of sale,

Philip G. Marsteller.

July 13.

For Freight or Charter,

To EUROPE or the W. INDIES,



The BRIG

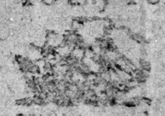
COMMERCE,

JOHN HARPER Master.

She is in complete order and ready for sea, burthen 1250 bls. Apply to the master on board, or to M'CLEAN and WINTERBERY.

For Freight or Charter,

To any Port in the United States or the West-Indies,



The Sch'r BETSEY,

Tolemian Berry, Master.

Will be ready to take in a cargo in a few days. Apply to the master on board or to

M'Clean and Winterbery.

Who have for sale, at their store on Union street,

24 puncheons 4th proof Jamaica Rum,
15 hhds. St. Croix Sugar,
15 bls. Phila. Loaf, } SUGARS,
10 do. Lump }
Imperial Tea by the q. chest,
Mess and prime Pork by the barrel,
Do. Beef,
50 bags black Pepper,
10 bls. 4th proof Peach Brandy,
10 pipes, 7 half pipes at 5 quarter casks Madeira Wine,
Salt in sacks, Porter in bls.
Ravens Duck, Spanish Segars, &c.

July 19. d

☞ A YOUNG MAN

Wanted in a store. It will be necessary for him to be well recommended, and of reputable connections.

Apply to the Printer.

July 19. d

Dimities and Muslinetts.

Two chests Dimities and Muslinetts, calculated for the West India markets, entitled to drawback, for sale.

William Exley.

July 19. o3t

Robert and John Gray

Have just received,

A SUPPLY of Super Royal, Royal, Medium, Demy, Folio and Quarto Post And Foolscap } WRITING PAPER.

July 18. d

BEEF.

Five Hundred bls. NAVY BEEF for sale by the subscribers on very moderate terms,

Henry K. May and Co.

July 16. zw

Wanted to Hire,

A servant Woman: For one well acquainted with Cooking, Washing, and House Work generally, liberal wages will be given.

Apply to the Printer.

July 16. d

NOTICE,

In the case of JOSIAH WATSON, A BANKRUPT.

The creditors who have proved their debts under a Commission of Bankruptcy awarded and issued against Josiah Watson of the town of Alexandria, are ordered to meet the Commissioners in the said commission named, at the assignee of the said bankrupt's estate and effects, on the 27th day of the present month at John Gadsby's City Tavern, in the town of Alexandria, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in order to assent to or dissent from the said assignee commencing, prosecuting, or defending any suit or suits at law or in equity, for recovery of any part of the said bankrupt's estate and effects, and also to his compounding, submitting to arbitration, or otherwise agreeing to any matter or thing relating thereto, and on other special affairs.

As matters of importance will be submitted to the creditors, it is hoped they will be punctual in their attendance.

James M. M'Rea,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Alex. July 18. d3t

This Day is Published,

By COTTOM and STEWART,

And for sale at their Bookstore,

(Price 12½ cents,)

LORENZO DOW's DREAM.

HIS SERMON

May also be had at the same place.

June 30. d

From the CHARLESTON COURIER.

IT was once the custom, ere shame had been deprived of its influence upon the morals and manners of mankind, or the French revolutionary principles had hardened the heart against remorse, and dismissed that symptom of grace the blush from the cheek of men, we say it was then the custom with the very worst when detected in a falsehood or trick, to fall back, and take a new position, even though it should not be a better one, but never to return again with that which had been once discovered. It is otherwise now. The detected trickster and falsifier now comes back undismayed by repulse, and unabashed by detection, and again, and again, though baffled, attempts to fasten upon the same stale imposition, the same bungling deception, which had a hundred times before been refuted and dismissed with disgrace. Some of the anti-federal prints carry this to an excess of which even a Parisian Editor might well be ashamed. The truth is, and it is a melancholy one, that it is found to answer their purpose—and if perchance any of them should feel some slight checks from remorse, they compound the matter with their consciences by saying to them, "pish, no matter, if the people will be deceived let them; that is their business not ours." In fact the mischief lies here: The people of America will read only what is written on that side to which the fancy or the interest of the individual himself attaches him; what he finds there he naturally believes; first because it flatters his hopes and chimes in with his fancy and caprice, and secondly, because, being so far as his knowledge extends, uncontradicted, he has no direct reason to suspect its authenticity. We may add another reason, which for the honor of human nature we hope, and indeed believe to be true: namely, that the many, though liable to imposition, are not sufficiently corrupt to suspect their fellow creatures of wilfully leading them astray by deliberate falsehood and misrepresentation. We do not say but that this wilful exlcusion of light on the part of the people is the misfortune (though perhaps not in an equal degree) of both sides. But of this they may all be assured, that they will never be able to form a correct opinion of their public affairs, or public servants, until they have come to a resolution to read and dispassionately consider what is said, and written on both sides of the question. As well might a judge or a jury assume to decide upon the merits of a cause by hearing the statement of the plaintiff only, or by going out of court during the statement of the plantiff's case, and listening only to that of the defendant, as any may hope to form a just judgement of the political circumstances of his country, without diligently reading and deliberately discussing and digesting in his own mind, the arguments and evidences on both sides. This proposition is so plain that it lies level with every common understanding, & yet there is no place called free where it is so little acted upon as in America, the ground-work, the nature, and the form of whose government presumes every citizen capable of forming a tolerably correct opinion of political men and political measures. Without this preparation of the mind, an elective government is the worst that can be conceived, being in real essence a government of cabal, intrigue, and demagoguical deception. We who wish well to the federal cause upon principle, should be sorry to see it rise upon such a bad bottom as partiality to a party founded on deception and ignorance. And we solemnly declare that we would desire no stronger pledge of its success, than an assurance that every man in the union who read a paper at all should read a paper on both sides. Of this the anti-federal party are aware, and they act accordingly: for instead of saying to the people, as we would read both sides, and be convinced, they do every thing they can to discourage their reading on one side. Nay some of them carry their abstinence in that way to a degree of fanaticism equal to any of the religious bigotted sects of which we have a knowledge. Never did the popish priests of the darkest times of popery keep with more jealous fear the bible from the laity, than our priests of democracy, keep from the eyes of the people of America every thing that is written on the side opposed to them—A proof positive, if not of the value of their cause, at least of their own opinion of it, and of the conciousness of the *rectitude* of their views. The honest cause can have no motive to shun the light—honest men court investigation. They,

"——do never shun the light;
"Just are their thoughts, and open are their tempers,
"Still they are found in the fair face of day,
"And Men and Gods are judges of their actions."

If the men of any party really mean well to their country, they will throw wide every window, and strive to open new ones, to let the light beam in from every side upon the public mind. They will themselves read, knowing as they must, that if the principles laid down are bad, they must reject or refute them, and if good they ought to be adopted; and that to read them may do good, but cannot do harm. But if on the contrary, they not only will not read but do all they can to prevent others from reading, they as plainly as if they were confessing their sins on a death bed, confess that they have a purpose of their own much nearer to their hearts than the public good—a purpose which they are conscious will not bear the light.

As it is now however, the people make up their judgements and decisions on political affairs something in the same way that a certain King of England once made up his. The anecdote is recorded but where we cannot tell, it being near thirty years since we read it. Though it should not help to convince, it may possibly amuse our readers, particularly as very few of them have any violent disinclination to relish a jest founded on kingly weakness.

James the First of England and Sixth of Scotland, soon after he came from the latter country to fill the throne of the former, being much learned and considerably pedantic withal, took into his head to sit one day in the court of King's Bench, to hear causes. The first cause that came on attracted his whole attention; and the statement of the plaintiff's case excited his indignation and astonishment, at the roguery of the defendant. What! said the well meaning pedant to himself, is it possible that I have such knaves for subjects? I'll send them all packing. The defendant's counsel getting up to speak, James peremptorily ordered to him sit down, telling him the thing was so plain and black that no human ingenuity could put another colour upon it. The Chief Justice, however, telling him that it was the custom and the law of England to hear both sides, let what would be right or which wrong, his Majesty reluctantly, and not without a very mean opinion of the Chief Justice's understanding, and of the law, in such cases, consented. But the defendant's lawyer had scarcely proceeded thro' half the statement of his client's case, when James bounced up in a passion, and left the court, exclaiming aloud "Hoot awa wi ye aw, for a clan of cauny rogues as ye are, I defy the Deel himsal to ken which is the bigger muckle lyar between ye."

Touching the folly as well as injustice of deciding upon any question without hearing both sides, there is a pretty and instructive story which George Alexander Stevens of ingenious memory introduced upon heads. Though the story is injured, and looses much of its effect when taken out of his own words, there is so much of shrewd familiar morality in it that we are tempted to offer it, from our faded recollection, to our reader's perusal.

In the days of chivalry two knights armed cappapee travelling in opposite directions, met at cross roads where in the middle of a large space that separated them there stood erected a lofty pillar with a carved head and helmet on the top. "What a pity it is, Sir Knight, said one of them to the other, that such a fine bright silver head should be exposed in an open solitary place like this." "It would be a pity if it were so, Sir Knight, returned the other courteously, but this upon the pillar being a black head it matters but little its being so exposed. You must be mistaken, Sir Knight said the one: Not at all said the other. It is a white head said the first: It is a black head said the other. As they were obstinate politicians in those days, each resolutely maintained the truth of his assertion, and being cursed cuffing fellows, they lost no time in doing the honors of knighthood to each other, but drew their swords and fell to it with as much earnestness and vigor as if the battle were to decide the fate of an empire or a sweet heart. At length wearied with the labor of fighting, and exhausted with the loss of blood, they both fell down grappling each other at the foot of the pillar covered with dust and gore. A hermit accidentally passing that way, after separating, and assuaging the best he could, their wrath, asked them what was the cause of their quarrel. They told him: But what was their shame, their mortification and their surprise, when the hermit addressing them with the severity of a moral man tempered with the mildness of the Christian, said "Look up rash thoughtless men, and see what the cause is for which each of you sought to take the life of the other, behold the head is white on the one side, and black on the other; and let this day's extravagant error teach you hereafter never to decide (much less fight-

upon any point, till you have *examined both sides of it.*

Coming to apply what we have been saying above, to the subject which gave rise to it, we fear that we shall come under the reproach that fell to the share of a certain barrister who took up so much of the time of the court in the exordium of every speech he made, that he had not enough left to go through the business of his cause, and therefore was obliged to injure his client or postpone the residue of his statement to the next day. Hence he went by the nickname of Counsellor Preface. So while we have been exhorting people to hear both sides of the cause, we have left ours in the lurch. And after all must fall into the bathos, in pursuing the sequel.

If the people read the papers on both sides, those who told fibs and gave misrepresentations on one side being once contradicted and their statements refuted, would never dare to repeat the same again. The most impudent fool or brazen impostor would then cease seeing it would be fruitless to tell over and over again the dull stale, false, and frequently contradicted stories about Mr. Pickering and General Hamilton, and cajole the country with treasury statements and financial calculations made in defiance of truth, candor, and indeed common honesty and honor, fabricated for the purpose. A back country paper may be excused, but who can excuse the leading ministerial paper at Washington, made up under the eye and in the ear of the cabinet and treasury, and therefore taking its instructions from the fountain head, we say who can excuse it for giving such a statement as that which appeared in it on the 18th June last, said to be taken from the Political Barometer, and instituting a comparison between the appropriations made in the federal and anti-federal administrations. That statement demands impeachment, and though we have already tossed the subject up and down, and in every shape and form in which it has appeared since the commencement of the COURIER, shewn its falsity and thrown shame upon its propagators, we do it again, and will again and again do it, with increased asperity, till they are completely exposed, or the subject shall be banished forever from the public prints.

FROM THE REGISTER.

"*A House divided against itself cannot stand.*"

THOUGH this saying of our saviour was spoken in a spiritual sense, yet it is equally true in morals and in politics.

A House, by a figure of Rhetoric, is very often descriptive of a collection of persons; as a family, a tribe, a society, greater or less, a kingdom, a state, or a nation; and is certainly applicable to every community, whose laws, interests and concerns are so united as that a material injury to a part, either produces or threatens destruction to the whole.

The body politic has been a thousand times compared to the national body, and many illustrations, beautifully exemplifying the analogy between them have been exhibited by ancients and moderns in poetry and prose. The head, the viscera, the members & the organs of the human frame, have been successfully employed by the ingenious men in allmost all ages, to render the abstruse science of government familiar to the unlearned, who from experience, know the faculties and proper offices and duties of the principal parts of their own body, and can, with little aid from science, perceive the justice of the comparison between them and the corresponding functions in the Body of the State.

A house built for the habitation of man, for the accommodation of a family, for the preservation of health, and for the shelter and security of property, affords as striking an emblem of civilized society, as any thing we recollect to have been used for the purpose.

The conveniences and uses of a comfortable dwelling, are known to all, but the outcasts of society: and the similarity of the figure, and the thing figured, will go home to the feelings of all, and place to their views, that instruction, which delivered in the learned dress of elegant composition, would dazzle the eyes and confound the understandings of the unlettered part of mankind.

Strength and durability, convenient apartments, just proportions, ease of access to all parts, passages to admit light and air, with roofs, shutters and doors, to repel the storm and the robber, are primary objects in every building; and as the comforts of the society are the end intended, the end should be well considered and understood before the artichect begins. The means should be provided, the plan digest-

ed, and order and regularity be observed in the whole construction.

THE HOUSE—AN ALLEGORY.

A great number of people, removed for different causes, and at different periods, from all the nations of the East, had crossed the great deep, which divides the earth from the frozen regions of each pole, into two hemispheres. They brought with them the models of the different buildings they had seen in their respective countries, and many of the arts and sciences of the world they had quitted; they settled upon the shores of the ocean which they had passed, and erected cabins for their temporary accommodation, varying from each other according to the ideas they entertained of strength, durability and safety. Their generations increased and multiplied, so as to cover the shores: They abounded in corn and cattle; they supplied distant countries with the surplus remaining, after all their own wants were gratified; their fame spread to the ends of the earth, and thousands came continually to add to their numbers. The simplicity of their manners craved not the dainties of courts, the plenty of all that was necessasy for meat and drink, the ease with which raiment was procured in exchange for the redundance of their fields and woods, and the temperature of their climate, rendered them happy, and they feared no danger; they basked in the sunshine of prosperity, unthoughtful of the storms to which all human affairs are sooner or later exposed. A cloud raised in the East, which, as it approached, threatened their destruction; it darkened their horizon, and for a time, obscured their habitations; dismay did not seize them; they convened their wisest men in council, and provided the best means for their safety, which the emergency would admit; they experienced the want of a solid, substantial building, to shelter themselves and their property. They united in their efforts, and rendered their old cabins as compact as circumstances enabled them, and, with some loss, weathered the storm. Their united cabins soon afterwards became ruinous, and they plainly foresaw, that if another storm should arise in their then situation, utter destruction would be inevitable. Experience having taught them that their climate was not exempt from atmospheric convulsions, some of their old men proposed the building of a house of sufficient strength and capacity to shelter them all from any future tornado; the advice was received with universal approbation, and the chiefs of all the tribes of the old inhabitants were collected to consider the subject. They deliberated with wisdom and resolved with judgment; they planned with skill, and framed a model, which, when exposed to public view, excited the admiration of all; but they were not unanimous—some of the tribes were better furnished with cabins than others, and wished to preserve the advantages to themselves, which would be lost, by uniting and raising the weaker tribes to an equal rank with them. Other causes contributed to dividing the council, but a majority determined to submit the model to the examination of the whole people, who, with some dissenting voices, adopted it.

The building was undertaken with alacrity, materials were furnished by a great majority, who voluntarily contributed to its completion. The foundation was laid on a solid basis, and built of the strongest stones the country afforded; it was vaulted, and its only avenue was guarded with iron, so as to render it a safe place of deposit for the wealth of the union; there was but one door to let in the treasure, which was kept under a treble lock, and without the consent of three councils, who held as many keys not a mite could be removed from it. The first floor was laid with marble over the crowns of the vaults, and being divided into suitable apartments, was appropriated to the Chief Ruler of the people, and such assistants as were allowed by the laws, to watch over the common property. The second floor, supported by strong and plain, yet elegant columns, was calculated for the accommodation of the Chosen Band, selected by, and from the people at large, to order the general affairs of the new nation, to fill the treasury from the overflowing streams of commerce, agriculture and manufactures, and guard against its useless expenditure. The third floor accommodated sages selected by every tribe, to watch over the common interests of the whole with power to check and restrain any youthful ardor which might in times of heat and animosity, excite the more numerous body of the middle floor to acts of intemperance; they were also authorised to determine all complaints which should be laid before them by the middle chamber against the chief ruler of the people—his assistants and servants—round about the building and within its walls, were disposed in exact symetry, and order, offices for the accomodation of judges and counsellors, to be ready at a call to hear and determine every question which might arise between strangers, the different tribes and their individual members, in cases to which the inferior tribunals were not competent.

The Roof was finally compleated and shelter was provided under it from all dangers that had been hitherto experienced, or could be contemplated by the oldest inhabitants of the country—wise men from all the nations of the east viewed the internal and external structure, and pronounced it a master piece of wisdom in its plan, and of consummate skill, in its construction.

It was however scarcely inhabited, by the departments for which it was intended, before some of those, whose dissenting voices were lost in the loud acclamations of the people, began to murmur secretly at the expence it had occasioned, and would continually require to keep it in repair—they wished from their hearts what they dared not utter publicly, that a greater storm than hitherto had been known, would arise (from whatever quarter they cared not) to overturn it.

Under the wise administration of the first Chief Ruler, the building settled into a solid substance; attempts made by its enemies were frustrated; the walls became strongly cemented together, and hopes were entertained that it would last to the old age of the world.

A storm however was gathering in another quarter of the East, which threatened to try the building to its foundations, the second chief ruler and his assistants, prepared to meet it with every effort to save the structure from the shock; when it suddenly, from a secret, but not unknown cause, changed its appearance, and from a black cloud became a flattering *Aurora*, promising a day of perfect vernal sunshine; the enemies of the building now affected to be its friends and came forward with uncommon zeal, to offer their services in sustaining it; doubting their sincerity from the sudden change, its first supporters opposed their interposition, but were overpowered by an innumerable company of aliens, who coming fresh from all the convulsed countries of the east, and joining the exclusive patriots (as they stiled themselves) outvoted its old tried friends, and placed as guardians of the temple its former open and avowed enemies.

The cement used in the building, was composed of the will of the people; and the stones and materials were the people themselves, who were bound by solemn oaths, to support the Fabric. To induce them to break their engagement, falshood and sophistry were necessary. Their consciences and regard for their interests forbade it; to quiet the former they were told by an apostate, that the gospel on which they had sworn was an imposture; and the oaths were not obligatory; myriads of copies of this apostates work, were imported from a country of Infidels and distributed gratis, among the people with devilish industry: too many have swallowed the dose and exhibit symptoms of a beginning gangrene; to overcome the ties of interest is a work of more labour; it is undertaken however and carried on with energy, the stones and materials that compose the building are told that they are altogether misplaced; that those which from the foundation should have been in the front, and have constituted the columns and floors; that the superstructure should have formed the base; and the outside the inner; that there was no occasion for vaults, as the treasury was a nuisance; nor for means of defence, as the greatest nation in the universe would take them under its protection; nor for the upper floor, as one chamber was sufficient for a few plain republicans to meet in, and consult for the good of the people; nor for the Judges, in the court yard, as the seperate tribes had each of them wigwams, in which their Sachems and Judges could meet and regulate the affairs of their cantons; and the great nation would take care of all their foreign relations!

The predictions of X. Y. Z. have been realised; the *house is divided against itself*, and unless a miracle intervene it cannot stand.

U. R.

BALTIMORE, July 17.

The ship Rebecca, Deal, from Batavia for Baltimore, was spoken going into the Isle of France 10th April.

Arrived, schooner Virginia, Edwards, 11 days from St. Thomas. Left there, 6th instant, brig Lucy-Ann, Brown, Philadelphia, in 5 days; Jane, Edwards, do. 3 days, and several others. The schooner Democrat, Barnes, of Baltimore, touched at St. Thomas, and sailed 21st June to leeward. Spoke nothing on the passage. A passenger on board the Virginia reports, that he was at Maraguira, S. W. of Porto Rico, 24 days ago, about which time 4 vessels were brought in there by the French privateers, two belonging to New-York and two to Baltimore; of the Baltimore vessels one was from Cape Francois and the other from Port-de Paix, with 90,000 weight of coffee, and 30,000 of logwood; could not tell whether brigs or schooners. Eight other Americans & two English vessels were lying there, but knows not how long they had been there. Accounts from Martinique, received at St. Thomas, stated that the English forces had returned from Surrinam, but had made no attack on Martinique.

The schooners Baltimore Wheeler; and Alexander, Swain, of this port, were at Jeremie 15th ult.

Also, scooner Sally, Damerow, last from Barracoa, in 11 days. On the 18th June, sailed from Kingston, (Jam.) and left there ship Neptune, Grenville; schooner Nimrod, Farland; schooner —— Jenne, all of Baltimore, carried in for trial. On the 26th left at St. Jago a New York ship, discharging. Sailed from Barracoa the 6th inst. Left schooner Henry, Murphy, of Baltimore, to sail next day, (arrived.) On the 8th July, in Crooked Island passage, was boarded by a privateer, commanded by the famous Jack Mathiew, and treated politely; he had with him a prize brig called the Tartar, but could not learn where she was from, or any thing relative to her. the privateer reported that she had ran a shore the brig "Leance," or Alliance," of Baltimore, mounting 10 guns.

Also, schooner Henry, Murphy, 14 days from the north coast of Cuba. Sailed 6th instant, left there a schooner from Charleston, name unknown. Sch'r Commerce, sailed the 5th, supposed for Charleston. Spoke on the passage, brig Cabinet, of Norfolk, from Fecamp to Charleston.—There are on board the Henry 8 sailors, belonging to the brig Tartar, of New-York, mounting 10 guns, taken by a French privateer, under Heneaga. on the 5th of July, and the people put on board the Henry the 7th; also, Thomas Barber, of the schooner Eagle, of New-York bound to Jamaica, who was taken on the 20th June, by a French privateer and sent into Barracoa; after arriving, they confined him 3 days on board, then sent him on shore, and set sail with the vessel, whereto he could not learn.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, JULY 19.

The Language of Democracy.

The public have not forgotten the language which Duane used, on the resignation of General Washington, "that the event ought to be commemorated through the Union, as a national Jubilee;" nor the midnight scenes of Cheetham, who recommended "the assination of certain Federalists, in the unsuspecting moments fo sleep." These things coming from such aliens to principle and humanity, as well as our couhtry are not surprising; but that similar language, and similar scenes, should be recommended by our own countrymen evinces a degree of turpitude and malevolence that ought indeed to excite astonishment and awaken alarm. To shew the force of our remark the two following articles are annexed.

The Worchester Ægis, in speaking of the dissent of Governor Gilman to several Resolutions of the Legislature of New-Hampshire, has the following very extraordinary cut throat remarks:

It is hoped and confidently expected, that the respective Houses of this Legislature will conduct on this occasion with that propriety, decision, and energy, which becomes real republicans—that they will resist the encroachment of this Northern Arthur St. Clair, with becoming firmness.—It is possible should the Governor continue his insulting aggressions, that his "little brief authority," which will inevitably die a natural death in one short year, may be curtailed even to a shorter term. On this subject we would not be explicit. We would merely hint to Mr. Gilman, that the people of New-Hampshire are *Republicans;* and that Republicans will NOT BE INSULTED.

—

Bare faced Democracy at last!

The following is a faithful extract from the Chronicle of yesterday. Reader think of France and temble!

"There is no natural right that one man should have more property than another; these things are merely conventional!!! and if individual states are agoing to erect themselves into bodies corporate, to demand a more thorough equalization of state rights, it is high time that individual persons should demand a more just equalization of personal circumstances! Begin anew; start fair, and see who comes out foremost in the second heat!!"

(Bost. Gaz.)

From the New-Hampshire Gazette.

Mr. BUTLER,

Ariculture being the employment of a great part of mankind, the grand question is how we may cultivate our lands to the best advantage. Having the last year made an experiment, by putting Plaster of Paris on potatoes, I have thought it might be of advantage to the interest of agriculture to communicate it through the mediun of your paper.

The experiment I made by putting about a table spoonful of the plaster to each hill of potatoes, which was put on the latter part of June, on about every fourth row, I soon found the vine, of those that were plastered to assume a different colour, and the stalks to grow much larger and in greater quantities.

When I came to pull them in autumn, I had more than double the quantity. The potatoes were of a much better quality and much larger. As potatoes are of great use to a farmer in fattening swine and beef cattle, I would recommend it to those people, who use the Plaster, to make the experiment for themselves, by plastering the potatoes soon after first hoeing.

JUST FORWARD.

Belchertown, May 1804.

From the New-York American Citizen.

Fled is the spirit, noble, wise, and brave,
Whose body sinks to an eternal grave;
Still'd are the throbbings of that honest heart,
To whom the tongue ne'er play'd a traitor's part;
Quench'd is the fire, that with such ardor glow'd,
And thro' his melting eloquence so flow'd,
As made the Court, the Audience, and the Bar,
Its own rich glow electrically share;
In arms, in Council, in Finance great,
He falls, a pillar of our injured state.

Slain by a hand who ne'er took honest aim,
Stung by disappointment, rage and shame;
A Cat'line sheds an upright patriot's blood,
Who always acted for his country's good.
Columbia mourns, while faction may rejoice,
That virtue's fallen by the hand of vice.
"Give me," she cries, "give me HAMILTON again,
And fifty BURR's may in his stead be slain.

AMERICANUS.

JUST RECEIVED,
And for Sale by Rob. and John Gray,
MEMOIRS
OF
The LIFE of Dr. DARWIN.
By Anna Seward.

Price in boards,	1 dol. 75 cts.
Bound in Sheep,	2 —— 00
Calf, gilt,	2 —— 50

July 20. d

BENNETT and WATTS
Have just received and offer for Sale for Cash or Notes at a short date,
Best Crown Window Glass of various sizes,
T. C. Millington's Crowley Steel,
Irish Linens, Diapers and Table Cloths,
White and brown Russia Sheetings,
German Dowlas and Platillas,
Imperial and Young Hyson } TEA of the first quality.
July 20 eotstw 2dw2 3tw1

☞ THE MEMBERS
Of the Mutual Assurance Society against Fire on buildings in the state of Virginia, are requested to meet at Gadsby's on Saturday evening the 21st inst. at 6 o'clock, in order to appoint a deputy to represent them in the approaching general meeting at Richmond and to give him instructions.
July 20.

MOLASSES.

JUST LANDED, thirteen hhds. of Grenada Molasses, from on board the sloop Polly, at Ramsay's wharf, and for sale by
John Tucker.
ALSO, 1300 bushels Turk's Island SALT, on board said vessel.
July 20. d3t

For Sale,
An Elegant Saddle HORSE.
Enquire of the Printer,
July 11.

FRESH
Rhode Island Stone Lime,
juſt received and for ſale
By John G. Ladd
June 21. d

JUST PUBLISHED,
By COTTOM and STEWART,
Price 125 *Cents,*
ILLUSTRATIONS
OF
MASONRY.

By Wm. Preſton, Paſt Maſter of the Lodge of Antiquity, acting by immemorial Conſtitution.
The firſt American——from the tenth London edition.

THIS tract is divided into four Books. In the firſt book, the excellency of Maſonry is diſplayed. In the ſecond book, the general plan of the ſubjects treated in three degrees, is illuſtrated with occaſional remarks, and a brief deſcription is given of the ancient ceremonies of the Order. This part of the treatiſe, which the author conſiders the moſt eſſential for the inſtruction and improvement of his brethern, is conſiderably extended in the preſent Edition. The third book contains the copy of a curious old manuſcript on Maſonry, with annotations, the better to explain this authentic document of antiquity. The fourth book is reſtricted to the hiſtory of Maſonry from its firſt appearance in England, in the courſe of which are introduced the moſt remarkable occurrences of the ſociety both at home and abroad, with ſome account of the principal patrons and protectors of the fraternity at different periods. The progreſs of Maſonry on the continent as well as in India and America, is alſo traced, while the proceedings of the brethren of Scotland particularly claim attention. Throughout the whole are interſperſed ſeveral explanatory notes, containing ſome uſeful information. To this book many conſiderable additions are made, particularly the laſt ſection, which brings down the hiſtory of Maſonry from the grand feaſt in 1795 to the end of the year 1800; and contains, among other intereſting particulars, a few general remarks on ſome late publications againſt the ſociety of Free Maſons.
May 22.

Land for Sale.
By virtue of a Deed of Truſt made to me by James Douglaſs and Daniel Douglaſs, and their wives, to ſecure the payment of a debt due by them to Wm. Gunnell, jun. of Fairfax county, and the intereſt that has accrued thereon, and in purſuance of the covenant and ſtipulations therein contained, I ſhall proceed to ſell, *for ready money*, on the premiſes, on *Thurſday the ſecond day of Auguſt* next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon,

A certain tract or piece of Land,
lying in Fairfax county, near the mouth of Difficult Run; being the tract whereon the mill of the ſaid Jas. and Daniel Douglaſs lately ſtood, the metes and bounds of which are particularly ſet forth in the ſaid Deed of Truſt, and will be ſhewn at the time and place of ſale, together with all the improvements, advantages and privileges that are now or belong to the ſaid premiſes. As it is preſumed thoſe deſirous of purchaſing will view and examine for themſelves a more particular deſcription is deemed unneceſſary.
Should the day prove rainy the ſale will take place the next fair day.
John Potts, *Truſtee.*
July 10. d3 eods.

An Overseer Wanted.
THE ſubſcriber wiſhes to employ a perſon well qualified for an Overſeer, for buſineſs of ſome extent, (lying in the upper end of Prince William county, and not far from Hay Market,) to whom liberal wages would be given. Thoſe applying will obſerve the neceſſity of being well recommended, as no one that is not can be attended to. The ſubſcriber may be ſeen on the eſtate alluded to, on the 24th and 25th of this month, till which time will remain in the county of Middleſex, and after which any communication on the ſubject may be left in the care of the preſent Manager of the eſtate.
N. B. Some information may be had on application to Auguſtine J. Smith.
Carter B. Berkly.
Barn Elms, Middleſex County,
July 18. e 6t

WILLIAM LOVERING,
ARCHITECT,
And Builder in general, from the City of Waſhington and George Town,
BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Alexandria and public in general, that he has removed to the north ſide of Prince ſtreet, almoſt oppoſite Mr. Brocket's new building, to follow the line of his profeſſion. Where he *Draws Deſigns* and *makes Eſtimates* of all manner of Buildings.
ALSO,
MEASURES & VALUES
all the different work connected with the building art; and is ready to contract for any building and complete the ſame, from a palace to a cottage, which will be executed in the moſt maſterly and economic ſtyle.
He hopes his long experience and general knowledge of buſineſs will merit the patronage of a generous public.
May 23. 1aw

BENJAMIN SHREVE, Jun.
HAS FOR SALE
At the corner of Prince and Union Streets,
(JUST RECEIVED)
2,800 pieces NANKEENS,
167 do. Bandanno Handkerchiefs,
2 bales Sannahs,
2 do. Baftas,
1 do. Emertys,
1 do. blue Gurrahs,
1 do. India Chintz,
2 ſacks Sago
1 bag Hops,
94 Birch Floor Mats,
3 caſes and one caſk Women's Morocco and Leather Shoes,
ALSO ON HAND,
Fifteen bales of India Cottons,
Conſiſting of
5 bales Baftas,
5 do. Emertys,
4 do. Sannahs,
1 do. Caſſans,
30 pieces Black Satin,
2 ſets Tea China,
Mens' coarſe, and women's Morocco and leather ſhoes,
Leiper's Snuff in half bls. and kegs,
1 caſe Mariner's Compaſſes,
10 coils Cordage, aſſorted,
24 bags Pepper
40 Tls. Beef No. I. and
A large quantity of red Soal Leather.
June 4. d

Wanted to Hire,
A Negro Woman competent to the houſehold buſineſs of a ſmall family. As conſiderable truſt will neceſſarily be repoſed in her, liberal wages will be given to one of good character, and none elſe need apply.
Enquire of the Printer.
July 16. d

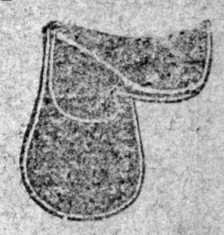
PUBLIC SALE OF LANDS.
By virtue of a decree of the Court of the United States for the fifth circuit Virginia diſtrict, in the ſuit of Hepburn and Dundas againſt Thomas Weſt, in chancery—will be ſold on the premiſes to the higheſt bidder, at Public Auction, for ready money, on Monday the 20th of Auguſt next, at 12 o'clock A. M. if fair, if not, the next fair day at the ſame hour,
A TRACT OF LAND,
ſituate on Hunting Creek, in the County of Fairfax and Commonwealth of Virginia, within one mile of the town of Alexandria, and near to the Cameron Mills, whereon major Thomas Veſt now reſides, ſuppoſed to contain from fifty to eighty acres.
Alſo,
on the ſame day will be offered for ſale,
The reſidue of ſaid Thos. Weſts Land, lying on the northweſt line of the patent of Carr and Simpſon, adjacent to the tract before mentioned, not diſpoſed of by the ſaid Thomas Weſt at the time certain mortgages were made by him to Hepburn and Dandas.
Richard M. Scott,
F. Peyton,
Amos Alexander, } Comrs.
July 12. d

Notice is hereby given,
To the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, that a dividend of four and a half per cent. on the capital Stock of ſaid Bank for the half year ending this day is declared, and will be ready to be paid to them, or their repreſentatives, on Thurſday next, the 5th inſtant.
By order of the Preſident and Directors,
Gurden Chapin, *Caſhier.*
July 2. d4w

POTOMACK COMPANY.
NOTICE is hereby given, That an Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held according to law, at Gadſby's tavern in Alexandria, on Monday the 6th day of Auguſt next, when the Treaſurer's account, with other papers as relate to the Company's affairs, will be laid before them for their conſideration.
By Order,
Joſeph Carleton,
Treaſurer for the Potomack Company.
July 7. d

Twenty Five Dollars Reward.
RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber's farm, in the county of Alexandria, diſtrict of Columbia, a Mulatto man called NATT COOK, about 6 feet high, between 35 and 40 years of age, long hair which he wears tied, a *lock of white hair* on the front of his head, a little to the left, a cooper by trade; he has ſeveral ſcars on his arms and wriſts, a ſcar on his back occaſioned by a ſcald, and ſeveral marks from a whip; he is very fond of drink and gambling; he took with him a variety of clothes and ſome cooper's tools. He croſſed the Potomac at Georgetown a few days ſince and will probably make for Baltimore, as he has been very anxious for ſome time paſt to go to ſea. I will give the above reward for ſecuring ſaid fellow in any jail, ſo that I get him again, or *thirty dollars*, with reaſonable charges if brought home. ☞ All maſters of veſſels and others are forewarned harbouring, employing or carring off ſaid fellow at their peril.
C. F. Whiting.
July 11. d

TO LET,
A neat two ſtory Brick HOUSE, with a well cheſſed back lot; the houſe is juſt finiſhed and is ſituated on King ſtreet, in a healthy and pleaſant part of the town, and in the neighbourhood of the beſt pump of water in Alexandria.
A. Scolfield and Co.
July 18. eo3t

JOHN BRYAN,

Sadler, Cap and Harneſs Maker,
Reſpectfully informs his cuſtomers and the public in general that he is ſupplied with the beſt materials in his line of buſineſs, and flatters himſelf from the quality of his work, and moderation of his prices to render ſatisfaction to thoſe who may pleaſe to favour him with their commands.
I HAVE NOW READY FOR SALE,
Gentlemen's faſhionable ſaddles made on Engliſh Trees, and in part of the beſt Engliſh leather, the other materials warranted alſo—Elaſtic, ſhatted, inlaid and plain ſaddles;—Leopard ſkin houſons, and ſaddle cloaths, ladies faſhionable ſaddles with hogſkin, buckſkin and velvet ſeats, plated bridles of the neweſt patterns with double branch, guard, half guard and plain nuts, common bridles, martingales and collars, an aſſortment of whips, plated Suwarrow ſpurs, plated and poliſhed patent ſpring ſtirrups, plain plated ditto, portmanteaus, valiſes and ſaddle bags, horſeman's caps, holſters and belts, fine buckets, carriage, waggon and cart harneſs furniſhed at a ſhort notice. A ſet of neat Engliſh gig harneſs with plated mounting for ſale.
N. B. Orders will be attended to with punctuality.
April 26 e3m

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for ſale by Robert and John Gray,
(Price 25 Cents)
MATERIALS
FOR
AN ALPHABET TO THE SCIENCE
OF MEDICINE:
Embracing an enquiry into the nature of the mind and paſſions.
By James Pendleton jun. of Virginia, Member of the Philadelphia Medical Society.
July 3 d

Improved Arable Lands
TO LET.
THE ſubſcriber is willing to leaſe, for a term of years, about 1300 acres of arable land, part of the Mount Vernon eſtate.
The UNION FARM tract contains about 900 acres, and will be divided into three tenements, each of which will be accommodated with a dwelling houſe, quarters, and ſufficient barn room. The meadow, containing 60 or 70 acres will be divided into three equal parts, one of which to be added to each tenement.
MUDDY HOLE FARM contains about 450 acres, is divided into ſix fields, has on it two dwelling houſes, quarters a barn and corn houſe, and will be let to one perſon or divided into two tenements, as may be moſt ſuitable.
Poſſeſſion to be given as ſoon as the growing crops are removed, with liberty to the tenants to ſeed in the autumn. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, or in his abſence to *Nathaniel C. Hunter*, manager on the eſtate. The above farms are from 7 to 9 miles from Alexandria.
Buſhrod Waſhington.
Mount Vernon, Nov. 25 2aw3w 1aw

ROBERT & JOHN GRAY
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
A large ſupply of Dr. Stoughton's
GENUINE BITTERS,
THE happy effects, and ſuperior efficacy of theſe bitters, can be teſtified by hundreds in Alexandria and its neighbourhood, during the prevailing ſickneſs laſt ſummer. We believe that every perſon, who then perſevered in regularly taking them, reſiſted the attacks of the fever. They brace the conſtitution, create appetite, aſſiſt digeſtion, and relieve the cholic; in ſhorts in all complaints of the ſtomach and bowels they have been proved to be eminently efficacious. Hence, they reſiſt malignant fevers, and are a preventive to the ague. A courſe of theſe bitters, begun now, may prove highly beneficial, as they will graduate, prepare the ſyſtem to undergo the danger of a ſickly ſummer.
There are many counterfeits. Purchaſers will pleaſe to obſerve that the genuine Stoughton's Bitters are ſealed with the firſt letter of the Doctor's ſurname, and full directions paſted on each bottle. Tavern keepers and liquor ſtores, will find it to their advantage to uſe them, as from ſuperior ſtrength alone they may be conſidered to coſt no more than the traſh ſo often impoſed upon them. They are alſo ſold by Rapine, Conrad and Co. Capitol Hill, City of Waſhington; Mr. March, George Town, and Mr. A. Buck, Fredericksburg. *Alſo juſt received,*
ESSENCE OF SPRUCE.
Beer made with this article, is well known to be the moſt wholeſome and leaſt expenſive mixed beverage for the ſummer ſeaſon.
April 25.

TRAVELS IN GREECE.
PROPOSALS,
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
THE TRAVELS OF
Anacharsis the Younger,
IN GREECE:
During the middle of the fourth Century before the Chriſtian Æra,
With copious Notes and References.
BY
THE ABBE BARTHELEMY,
Keeper of the Medals in the Cabinet of the King of France, and Member of the Royal Academy of Inſcriptions and Belles Lettres.
Tranſlated from the French.
First American, from the fourth London edition.
IN FOUR VOLUMES.

THE work now offered to the American reader exhibits a complete view of the antiquities, manners, cuſtoms, religious ceremonies, laws, arts, and literature of ancient Greece, at the period of its greateſt ſplendour. A knowledge of theſe has hitherto been only attainable by a laborious peruſal of writers who have been little ſolicitous to join entertainment with inſtruction. The *Travels of Anacharsis*, on the contrary, are ſo written, that the reader may frequently be induced to imagine he is peruſing a work of mere amuſement, invention, and fancy; till his eye glances to the bottom of the page, when he perceives there is ſcarcely a ſentence, and not a ſingle fact or circumſtance, but is ſupported by the authority of ſome ancient author. The amazing number of theſe quotations may, perhaps at firſt ſight, ſeem to have been unneceſſary, and to have more the appearance of a parade of erudition, than to be of any real utility: but it is to be remembered that, at the ſame time that they muſt be highly acceptable to the man of real learning, by enabling him to refer immediately to the original author, they are extremely uſeful, nay, we may ſay, abſolutely neceſſary, even to ſuch readers as can never be ſuppoſed to have any intention to conſult the authorities quoted; as they clearly ſhew that ſuch an idea, or ſuch a circumſtance, is not merely a decoration, or the offſpring of the fancy of the author, but immediately taken from ſome ancient writer, and therefore perfectly accordant to the general ſcope and plan of the work.

TERMS.
I. The firſt Edition in America of Anacharsis's Travels, will be compriſed in four Vols. octavo.
II. It ſhall be printed on handſome wove paper and a new type caſting for the purpoſe. Each Volume will contain about 400 pages.
III. The price to Subſcribers, per Vol. bound and lettered, will be 2 dollars; in boards, 1 dollar and 75 cents, to be paid on the delivery of each Volume.
The European Edition ſells at 12 dollars per ſett.
IV. There ſhall be a handſome Map of Greece given with the firſt Volume, to be executed by one of the beſt Engravers.
V. Thoſe who obtain ten Subſcribers and become reſponſible for the payment of the ſame, ſhall receive one copy gratis. The work is now at Preſs, and ſhall be finiſhed with all poſſible diſpatch.
☞ *Subſcriptions to the above work received at Robert & John Gray's book Store, Alexandria.*

LATELY PUBLISHED,
And for Sale by ROBERT and JOHN GRAY,
THE
HISTORY OF THE WARS,
Which aroſe out of the French Revolution:
which is prefixed a Review of the
Cauſes of that Event.
By Alexander Stephens, Esq.
Of the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple.
Two Vols. Octavo.
☞ Price to ſubſcribers 5 dols. N B. After the 20th of this month the price will be raiſed to 6 dols.
Juſt received,
The fifth volume of Select Plays. Subſcribers will pleaſe to ſend for their copies.
July 14. d

FOR SALE
A TRACT OF LAND,
Situate in Fairfax county, about 7 miles from Occoquan Mills, 18 from Alexandria, and 22 from the City of Waſhington; containing 112 acres, about two thirds of which are cleared and incloſed with a good fence—the improvements are a log dwelling houſe and kitchen, a ſtable, corn houſe and ſmoke houſe, an excellent orchard of apples, pears, peaches, cherries and plumbs, very conveniently ſituated for mills, as there are four within three miles. The purchaſer may have the privelge of ſeeding this fall, and poſſeſſion will be given on Chriſtmas or perhaps ſooner.—Terms will be made known on application to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.
Richard Wheeler.
July 13. 2aw4w

PRINTED DAILY BY
S. SNOWDEN.